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[Catalogue]

CHERRY HILL NURSERIES

U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.



T.C. THURLOW'S
SONS, Inc.
WEST NEWBURY
MASSACHUSETTS

KALMIA LATIFOLIA



During the month of June, Peonies surpass all other flowers (see pages 26 to 28)



A view in our Nurseries

Cherry Hill Nurseries



THE Cherry Hill Nurseries were established in 1832, by George Thurlow, who grew fruit trees chiefly for the many orchards that were then being planted throughout New England. In 1858 his son, Thomas Chase Thurlow, entered the business with him, and ornamentals were taken up and grown in great variety, many new and rare species being added as they appeared in this country and Europe. With the latter's love for Nature and his keen appreciation of the beautiful he was able to enjoy many of the pleasures denied to others, and entered into his work with a zeal which inspired his sons, George C., and Winthrop H., who later became associated with him, the life-long experience and love for horticulture descending through three generations fitting them for the work begun by their grandfather.

The nurseries are situated in Essex county, in the beautiful Merrimac Valley, about half way between Newburyport and Haverhill, one and one-half miles from the Boston & Northern Electric road connecting the two cities. Customers desiring to visit the nurseries will kindly notify us beforehand, and we will gladly meet them with a carriage at the car line.

We extend a cordial invitation to every one to visit our nurseries, not only that they may select stock more satisfactorily in this way, but that they may see numerous fine specimens showing better than written descriptions can, the size and characters that trees will develop in a few years after planting. Our Evergreen hedges, over a mile in length, are probably without exception the finest in America and are alone worth a visit. In June our large fields of Peonies are in blossom, and later our Japanese Iris and Phlox, all of which by careful selection we have striven to make the finest in the country.

We do not, however, do any business on Sunday, and our grounds are not open on that day.

In this catalogue we have listed only those trees and shrubs of medium size. We have in nearly all of the varieties specimen plants of larger sizes which we will gladly quote on, or which may at any time be personally selected and reserved till the proper time for planting.

Conditions of Sale

Warranty. We warrant all trees and plants sent out by us to be true to name and in a healthy growing condition, free from disease and insects when delivered to the transportation company. We do not, however, warrant our trees to live, as we have no control over the weather, or the circumstances attending planting, but we have abundant proof that our trees, when planted carefully at the proper time, have given excellent satisfaction.

Packing and Shipping. Our digging and packing is carefully done by experienced men. There are no charges for packing nor packing-cases, nor for delivery to our freight and express depots, for stock selected from this catalogue. We can deliver with horse teams, within twenty-five or thirty miles, any

heavy or valuable stock much cheaper than it can be sent by rail, charging only for time of man and horses on the road.

Packing Season. The spring packing and shipping season usually opens here about the first of April, and continues into the month of May. In autumn we commence digging deciduous trees and shrubs about October 10, and continue until the ground freezes, from the middle to the last of November. We strongly urge early ordering even before the season opens as we are then better able to ship at the proper time.

Rates. Five of one kind will be furnished at the ten rate, and fifty at the hundred rate.

Terms. Cash with order, or a satisfactory reference from unknown parties. To our regular customers we extend sixty days' credit from date of invoice.

Planting Instructions

All trees when received from the nursery, whether by rail in boxes or bundles, or by teams over the road, should be put at once into a cellar, or some tight shed or stable, where the roots will be entirely secure from sun and wind, and the ends of every bruised root cut smooth with a sharp knife (cutting from the under side), and any very long root shortened. If the land is not ready for planting, they should be at once "heeled in" in some dry, sheltered spot, and left there till the ground is ready for them. No tree should be planted till the water has dried out of the land and the soil will crumble in the hand and can be filled in compactly among the fine roots. To properly plant a large tree, or one of ordinary size, on the lawn or by the roadside, at least three men are necessary—one to hold the tree perfectly upright; the next (the most skillful) should be on his knees, placing the roots and packing the fine soil among them, filling in firmly every crevice, both under and among the roots, with the finest and best soil; the third, with a long-handled shovel, should throw in the best dirt just where and when it is needed. The heaviest part of the tree should lean, if any way, towards the southwest, as the prevailing winds in summer are from that direction, and the trees grow usually toward the east. As soon as the roots are well covered, the soil should be pressed firmly with the foot, and for large trees it should be stamped down, or firmed solid with a maul. To do this properly the land should be moderately dry, and not wet and clammy. No water should be used until the dirt has been firmed, and the hole is nearly full; then, if at any time, the watering should be liberal, several pailfuls, at least, for a large tree, and after it has dried away the soil should be drawn up around the tree. This will be watering enough for the season, unless it should be very dry. Ordinarily, in field and orchard planting no water need be used. Nurserymen do not often water trees in planting, but depend upon the rain and the dew.

Sometimes it may be necessary, in planting long avenues with trees, such as elms, maples, or willows, to run them through wet places, where the water will stand in the holes when planting. In such cases the trees may be planted on or near the top of the ground and loads of dirt placed around them, but in no case should trees be planted when the holes are partly filled with water. Large, liberal holes should in all cases be dug, especially for street and lawn trees; and on poor land at least one large cartload of fine rich loam should be put in the hole under each tree. This will depend somewhat on the quality of the land and size of the tree; for very large trees, three or four loads to a tree is none too much. No manure or fertilizer of any kind should be put into the hole to come in contact with the roots, but should be spread on top in spring or fall, to be washed down by the rains.

Pruning

All deciduous trees and shrubs should, as a rule, be severely pruned when transplanted. When a tree is dug, however carefully it may be done, a large part of the roots are left in the ground; and to restore the balance, as nature designed it, a corresponding part of the top should be cut away. Rapid growing trees, as the peach, should be cut back to a mere stick, while for apple, pear, plum, and young ornamental trees, it may be sufficient to shorten the top growth one-half to three-fourths; but, as a rule, the poorer the root, the more should the top be cut in. Such shrubs as roses, hydrangeas, altheas, and rapid-growing vines, like grapes, woodbine, and honeysuckles, which generally have small roots compared with the tops, should be cut back severely; while large trees, as elms, maples, beech, chestnuts, etc., which have been several times transplanted, may need but little cutting in. It is always best, however, at that time to shape all trees, and cut out any weak or superfluous branches. Large trees should be securely staked for a year at least, or till the new roots will hold them in place; and where exposed on streets or in fields, should be protected from horses and other animals.

The Best Season for Transplanting Trees and Shrubs

Spring is undoubtedly the best for all kinds—the earlier the better—after the ground is in suitable condition. Some should be planted very early, as the beech, larch, thorn, horse-chestnut, birch, etc., while others can be planted later, as the elm, maple, ash, magnolia, and all kinds of fruit trees. Evergreens are usually planted later, but large evergreens are safer planted early. In a favorable season, evergreens can be planted in August and September, and often do better than when planted in spring. Evergreen Shrubs, as rhododendrons, kalmias, andromedas, etc., generally have a ball of earth attached to the roots, and can be planted safely as late as June. Fall planting can be recommended for many hardy trees, as elms, maples, ash, beech poplars, and most fruit trees and hardy shrubs, though peaches and other stone fruits (in our climate) are safer planted in spring. Bulbous and tuberous-rooted plants do better planted in the fall—from August to November—and the more tender ones should be covered in winter.



Coniferous Evergreens

We have for many years given particular attention to the growing of hardy Evergreens and we offer a list of those that we consider the most desirable for this climate. There are many varieties which are not hardy in this latitude, and these we have dropped from our list. The beautiful appearance of Evergreens in summer, and the warmth and color they add to the landscape in winter make them very attractive for ornamental planting, while their adaptability as screens and windbreaks gives them additional value. Evergreens may be transplanted in the spring and in August and early September. We burlap the roots of all our specimen Evergreens when we dig them—then, if they are properly planted and cared for, they are quite sure to live. The roots of Evergreens should never be exposed at all, but kept perfectly protected until they are safely in the ground.

Abies · Fir

Abies balsamea. Balsam Fir. A very regular pyramidal tree with dark green foliage, silvery on the under side. Hardy and a rapid grower. 3 to 4 feet, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

A. concolor. Silver Fir of Colorado. This is one of the finest Evergreens we know. Of upright, regular growth, it attains a height of 50 to 60 feet. Foliage long and graceful, and of a glaucous tint, sometimes as blue as the Colorado Spruce. 3 feet, \$3.50 each, \$30 for 10; 4 feet, \$4.50 each, \$40 for 10.

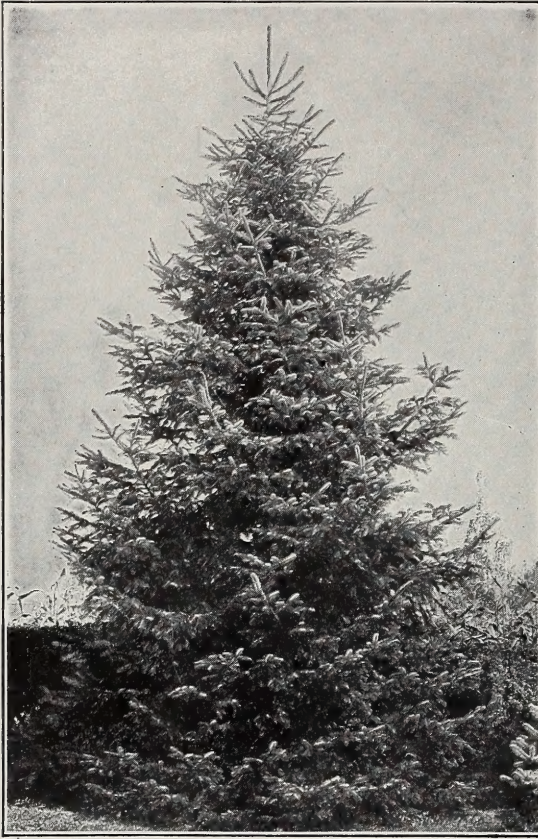
A. Fraseri. Fraser's Fir. A native tree, resembling the Balsam Fir, but with darker, broader foliage, of sturdier, more compact growth, and a much better tree than the latter. 3 feet, \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10; 4 feet, \$2.50 each, \$20 for 10.

Douglas Spruce. See *Pseudotsuga*

Hemlock. See *Tsuga*



A specimen *Abies concolor* growing on our grounds. A perfectly hardy variety for seashore planting



The *Picea alba* with its upright growth

Juniperus · Juniper

Juniperus Chinensis. Chinese Juniper. A handsome, dense-growing shrub, of very dark green foliage. 75 cts.

J. communis. Our common Juniper. Foliage light grayish green. \$1.

var. aurea. Douglas Golden Juniper. Low, spreading growth, of a bright golden color. A handsome and unique dwarf evergreen. \$1.

var. Hibernica. Irish Juniper. Of dense, pillar-like growth. Foliage silvery green. \$1.50 each, \$12 for 10.

var. Suecica. Swedish Juniper. Much like the Irish Juniper, but of more bushy growth and rather more hardy. \$1.50.

var. Suecica nana. A dwarf type of the above, rather a slow grower. \$1.50.

J. Japonica, var. variegata alba. Variegated Japan Juniper. A dwarf bushy evergreen, of a glaucous green, interspersed with branches of a creamy white. Unique. \$1.50.

J. Virginiana. Red Cedar. One of our native trees of pyramidal growth and rich green color. 2 to 3 feet, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

var. glauca. This is a variety of the above, and its foliage of a distinctly bluish tint is very handsome. Perfectly hardy. 3 feet, \$2.

Picea · Spruce

Picea alba. American White Spruce. A very handsome native spruce, growing to a height of 50 feet or more. Very ornamental for windbreaks and hedges. Foliage silvery green. 18 to 24 inches, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10; 2 to 3 feet, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

Picea Engelmanni. Engelmann's Spruce. A handsome Rocky Mountain tree, resembling the *P. pungens*, but of softer foliage and more compact growth. 2 to 3 feet, \$2.50.

P. excelsa. Norway Spruce. A dark green evergreen of rapid growth. Much used for screens and windbreaks, also for trimmed hedges, (see page 6), 2 to 3 feet, 75 cts. each, \$5 for 10; 3 to 4 feet, \$1 each, \$8 for 10.

P. pungens. Colorado Blue Spruce. This variety is, perhaps, more in demand than any other evergreen. Upright, vigorous growth and of a bright steel-blue color; no tree equals it. We have some large specimens from 3 to 8 feet, \$3 to \$10 each, according to size and color.

var. Kosteriana. Koster's Blue Spruce. A variety of the above. Very blue, grafted from an especially blue specimen. 1 foot, \$1.50 each; 3 feet, \$5; 4 feet, \$7.

Pinus · Pine

Pinus Austriaca. Austrian Pine. Of a vigorous bushy growth; foliage long and dark green in color, with large white terminal buds. 2 to 3 feet, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

P. Cembra. Swiss Stone Pine. A bushy, rather slow-growing tree of symmetrical growth, resembling the White Pine but of more silvery foliage. 2½ to 3 feet, \$2.

P. Mugho. Dwarf Mugho Pine. Has a dwarf, spreading habit, in form like a large bush. Very dark foliage. \$1.

P. strobus. White Pine. Thrives on sandy soil where many evergreens will not do well. Foliage light, glaucous green. 2 to 3 feet, 75 cts. each, \$5 for 10; 3 to 4 feet, \$1 each, \$8 for 10.



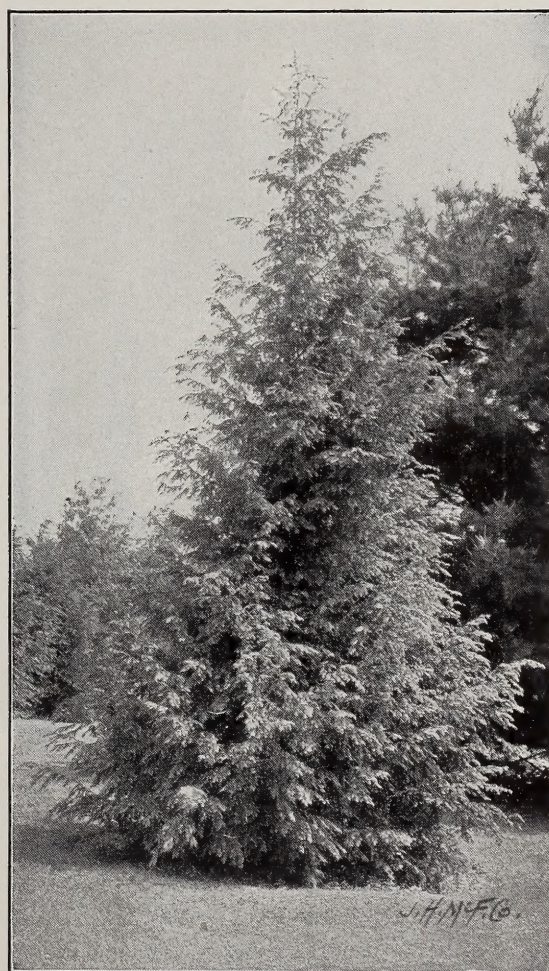
A large specimen of *Retinospora plumosa*



Hybrid Rhododendrons (see page 8)



Colorado Blue Spruce (see page 4)



Hemlock Spruce (see page 6)

Pseudotsuga

Pseudotsuga Douglasii. Douglas Spruce. A very valuable, rapid-growing spruce from the Rocky Mountains, of a bushy symmetrical shape. Foliage short and bright green, slightly glaucous on the under side. 2 to 3 feet, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10; 3 to 4 feet, \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10.

Retinospora

Retinospora filifera. Thread-branched Japan Cypress. An evergreen of bushy growth with slender drooping branches. Although a slow grower, it attains a height of 12 to 15 feet, resembling a fountain of green. 2 to 2½ feet, \$1.50.

var. aurea. Golden Thread-branched Japan Cypress. A bright golden form of the above, of somewhat dwarfer growth. \$1.50.

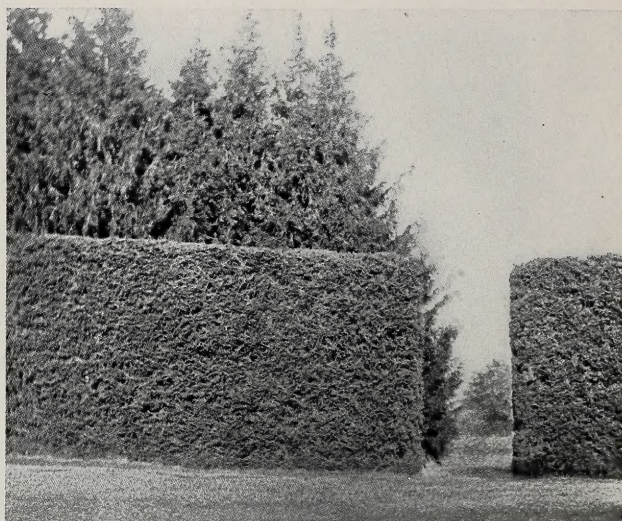
R. obtusa, var. compacta. Of a strong compact growth, foliage dark green. \$1.

R. pisifera, var. aurea. Golden Pea-fruited Japan Cypress. Foliage very soft and graceful, light green, tipped yellow. 3 feet, \$1.50.

R. plumosa, var. aurea. Plume-like Japan Cypress. A very striking plant with bright golden foliage. Stands shearing well and handsomer if pruned. Well pruned specimens, \$2.



A compact specimen of the Thuya Sibirica



Picea excelsa growing on our grounds. The tall trees are the same age as the hedge

Sciadopitys · Umbrella Pine

Sciadopitys verticillata. A handsome and remarkable Japanese tree with spreading branches, at the extremities of which are whorls of leaves of light green color. Growth upright and symmetrical. In this climate it should be protected in winter until well established. \$3.50.

Taxus · Yew

Taxus Canadensis. American Yew. A low, spreading evergreen with dark green foliage and red berries. Prefers a moist, shady location. 75 cts.

T. cuspidata. Japan Yew. One of the hardiest of the Yews, of spreading habit. \$1.
var. brevifolia. A variety of the above, having short, thick foliage of a dark green color. \$1.

Thuya · Arborvitæ

Thuya occidentalis. American Arborvitæ. A fast-growing pyramidal tree, foliage light green. Very ornamental for specimens and for hedges. 50 cts.

T. Sibirica. Siberian Arborvitæ. We consider this to be one of the very best Arborvitæ for this latitude. It is very hardy and its dark green foliage does not burn in the winter. We especially recommend this for hedges and screens. Of a slower and bushier growth than the American variety. 1½ to 2 feet, 75 cts.; 2 feet, extra, \$1.

Tsuga · Hemlock

Tsuga Canadensis. Hemlock Spruce. One of the most beautiful of all the evergreens. Its slender pendulous branches give it a most pleasing appearance. Very valuable for specimen trees, in groups, or for hedges. Foliage soft dark green. 2 to 3 feet, 75 cts., \$6 for 10; 3 to 4 feet, \$1 each, \$8 for 10.

T. Caroliniana. Carolina Hemlock. Dense dark foliage, quite distinct from the *T. Canadensis*. 50 cts.

Planting of *Kalmia latifolia*

Broad-leaved Evergreens

This class of plants is becoming more and more appreciated. Their rich green foliage throughout the year, together with the beautiful flowers which many of them bear, make them some of the most ornamental shrubs which can be found. For mass planting they are unexcelled. Many in this class are not hardy and we have listed only those which we consider hardy in this climate. They will do best in a partial shade, or protected by other trees, and in open woods reach the height of perfection.

Andromeda

***Andromeda floribunda*.** A dwarf plant attaining a height of 2 or 3 feet, a very desirable border plant for Rhododendrons. Flowers pure white, resembling the flowers of the lily-of-the-valley. Buds form in late summer giving the plant an appearance of bloom, until the real blooming time in May. Blooming plants, \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.

Kalmia, continued

attains a height of 8 to 10 feet, but small plants blossom with great profusion, bearing clusters of white and coral-pink, cup-shaped flowers which are too well known to need further description. We have an especially fine stock of these and can quote by the hundred if desired. 1 to 1½ feet, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10; 1½ to 2 feet, \$1 each, \$8 for 10; large plants, \$2 each, \$17.50 for 10.

Euonymus · Creeping Evergreen

***Euonymus radicans*.** A very handsome creeping vine for covering low stone work, etc. Foliage deep green. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

var. *variegata*. A variety of the above; foliage variegated with creamy white and pink shades. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Leucothoe

***Leucothoe Catesbæi*.** A low-growing shrub, with large, dark green foliage. Blossoms pure white, resembling the *Andromeda floribunda*. 50 cts.

Rhododendrons

The Rhododendron is, undoubtedly, one of the finest of our broad-leaved evergreens. Its large, deep green leaves and its showy flowers, varying from pure white to brilliant crimson, are too well known to need description. Their beauty when in bloom is unsurpassed by any flowering shrubs of which we know, and the bank of green produced by mass planting is effective throughout the year. We list the two best of our native varieties and a number of hybrids which are hardy in America. Care should

Kalmia · Laurel

***Kalmia latifolia*.** Mountain Laurel. This handsome shrub is, without doubt, one of our most valuable broad-leaved evergreens. It will grow in the open sun, but likes best the half shade such as large oaks, etc., cast. The foliage is dark green, and its glossy oval leaves make an especially pleasing display for Christmas decorations. It

Rhododendrons, continued

be taken not to plant tender varieties, nor those grafted on any but Catawbiense stock, as our rigorous winters prove too much save for the hardiest varieties.

Rhododendrons should not be planted where lime has been scattered, unless the soil is removed and fresh soil is put in to replace it. They grow best in a mixture of leaf mold and sandy loam. A deep mulch of leaves may be given them in the fall, and a protection from the sun's rays in winter until they are well established, this being done by placing pine or spruce boughs around them.

Rhododendron Catawbiense. A native variety bearing round clusters of lilac flowers. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

R. maximum. Great Laurel. A very broad-leaved native variety. A vigorous grower and perfectly hardy; bears large trusses of rosy white flowers in late June. 2 feet, \$1 each, \$8 for 10; larger, \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.

Catawbiense Hybrids

We offer a list of hardy varieties which we consider most desirable.

Abraham Lincoln. Rosy crimson.

Album elegans. Blush, changing to white; free flowering.

Atrosanguineum. Blood-red; early.

Blandyanum. Crimson.

Boule de Neige. Pure white; very handsome.

Caractacus. Rich, dark crimson; has a fine truss.

Charles Dickens. Bright scarlet; fine habit.

Everestianum. One of the hardiest and best Rhododendrons for New England. Compact trusses of rosy lilac, slightly spotted yellow.

General Grant. Rosy pink.

Giganteum. Bright rose.

H. W. Sargent. Crimson; very large truss.

Lady Armstrong. Pale rose; one of the best of the pink varieties.

Lady Clermont. Deep red, shaded lighter.

Mrs. Milner. Rich crimson; excellent foliage.



Rhododendron Catawbiense

Old Port. Rich plum color; very distinct.

Purpureum Grandiflorum. Purple; very hardy and floriferous.

Roseum elegans. Bright deep rose; excellent foliage.

18 to 24 inches, \$1.50 each, \$12 for 10; 2 to 2½ feet, \$2 each, \$17.50 for 10

Yucca · Adam's Needle

Yucca filamentosa. A very unique evergreen plant, with sharp sword-shaped leaves, bearing creamy white, bell-shaped flowers on stems 5 or 6 feet tall. Unexcelled for borders or mass planting. Strong plants, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Ornamental Deciduous Trees

We have included in this list not only upright deciduous trees but also weeping forms. In most cases we have quoted on medium-sized trees, the size usually planted. We can, however, furnish larger specimen trees in many of these varieties, and shall be glad to quote prices to any one interested. We can also quote on larger quantities than those mentioned.

Ash. See *Fraxinus*

Acer · Maple

Acer dasycarpum. White or Silver-leaved Maple.

A native Maple, one of the fastest-growing of the species. Foliage light green above and silvery white beneath. One of the most useful trees where a quick growth is desired. 50 cts.

var. Wierii laciniatum. Wier's Cut-leaved Silver Maple. A variety of the Silver Maple having graceful, drooping branches and deeply cut foliage. Very ornamental for individual planting. 6 to 8 feet, 75 cts.

A. Pennsylvanicum. Striped-bark Maple. A beautiful tree with the bark striped white and green. Very pretty in winter. 6 to 8 feet, bushy, \$1 each, \$8 for 10.

A. platanoides. Norway Maple. A large tree with spreading, rounded growth and dark green leaves. Hardy and vigorous, and well adapted for seashore and street planting. 6 to 8 feet, 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10; 10 to 12 feet, \$1.50 each, \$12 for 10.

var. Geneva. A variety of the Norway Maple. Foliage bright green in the spring, changes to a darker shade, becoming a rich coppery purple in late summer, giving an appearance of having been touched by frost. Large specimens, \$2 to \$5.

var. Schwedlerii. Schwedler's Maple. Very handsome, the young growth and foliage being of a deep red, fading to green as it matures. 5 to 6 feet, 75c. each, \$6 for 10; large specimens, \$2 to \$5.

A. pseudoplatanus. Sycamore Maple. A rapid-growing tree with smooth, grayish bark and striking leaves. 8 to 10 feet, \$1.25.

Avenue of *Ulmus Americana* (see page 13)**Acer, continued**

A. rubrum. Red Maple. A very handsome, rapid-growing species, valued for its blossoms, and for its bright scarlet foliage in the fall. Will do well in damp location. \$1.

A. saccharinum. Sugar, or Rock Maple. We consider this to be the best ornamental tree in New England. It does well everywhere (with the possible exception as a city tree) in town and village, and is the ideal roadside tree. It will adapt itself

Acer saccharinum, continued

to any soil, heavy or light; in rocky pastures or on mountain sides it is equally at home. We have a large and specially fine stock of these trees. 9 to 12 feet, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10; 12 to 14 feet, \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.

Japan Maples

The Japan Maples comprise a class of low-growing bushy trees of dense, compact growth, and delicately cut foliage. Their graceful growth is especially pleasing whether as specimen plants or in clumps.

Acer palmatum. Palm-leaved Maple. Of upright growth, it attains a height of 10 feet or more. Foliage deeply cut and of a deep green color, changing to crimson in the autumn. 4 feet. \$2.

A. polymorphum atropurpureum. Blood-leaved Japan Maple. Slow-growing, bushy, with deeply cut dark purple foliage. This is one of the handsomest of our purple-leaved trees. 18 inches, \$1; 2 to 3 feet, \$2.

var. dissectum atropurpureum. Cut-leaved Japan Maple. A cut-leaved variety of the above, with deep crimson leaves very finely divided, giving a feathery effect. Of a dwarf drooping growth. Extra. 18 inches, \$1.50.

Æsculus · Horse-Chestnut

Æsculus Hippocastanum. White-flowering Horse-Chestnut. This well-known species forms a tree of regular habit, is hardy and vigorous. Its upright spikes of white flowers distinguish it from all other trees. 8 to 10 feet, \$1.50 each, \$12 for 10.



The graceful Japan Maple with its feathery foliage

Æsculus Hippocastanum, var. flore pleno.

Double White-flowered Horse-Chestnut. A handsome variety of the above, having large, showy spikes of double white flowers. It bears no fruit. \$1.25.

var. rubicunda. Red-flowered Horse-Chestnut. Blooms a little later than the white-flowered variety. Flowers a deep red producing a striking effect. \$1.25.

Amelanchier

Amelanchier Canadensis. Wild Pear or Shad Blow. Produces a profusion of white flowers in early April, followed by small purple fruit. 2 to 3 feet. 50 cts.

Beech. See *Fagus*

Betula · Birch

Betula alba. European White Birch. A graceful, rapid grower. Pure white bark. 4 to 5 feet, 35 cts.

var. pendula laciniata. Cut-leaved Weeping Birch. A beautiful weeping tree for ornamental planting. Its long pendulous branches, silver white bark, and delicately cut foliage make it very attractive. 6 to 8 feet, 75 cts.

var. pendula Youngii. Young's Weeping Birch. A handsome weeping Birch, in growth somewhat like the Weeping Beech. Most effective as a single specimen. \$1.50.

B. papyrifera. Canoe, or Paper Birch. A native of America. Bark silvery white, foliage broad and of a dark green color. 75 cts.

Castanea · Chestnut

Castanea Americana. American Sweet Chestnut. Our native Chestnut, bearing edible nuts. Leaves large and dark green. We have a fine stock which we have grown from large Northern nuts. They have been transplanted a number of times but should be well cut back when planted. 7 to 9 feet, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10; 9 to 12 feet, \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10.



Castanea Americana, a handsome tree for specimen planting



Cornus florida, showing flowers in detail

Cercis · Red Bud

Cercis Canadensis. American Judas Tree. A low-growing, round-headed tree, producing a very beautiful effect by its profusion of deep pink flowers all along the limbs before the leaves appear. Leaves are heart-shaped and of a deep green color. 4 to 5 feet, stocky, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Cladrastis · Yellow Wood

Cladrastis tinctoria; syn., Virgilia lutea. Yellow-wood. A very fine, native tree of symmetrical growth and smooth bark. Foliage bright green, changing to bright yellow in the autumn. It flowers every other year in June, when the long, white racemes of flowers cover the tree. 6 to 8 feet, \$1.

Cornus · Dogwood

Cornus florida. White-flowering Dogwood. One of the most beautiful of our native flowering shrubs. Flowers, appearing early in May, are three inches across. When in bloom the tree has a singular Japanese effect. Foliage light green, turning in autumn to a brilliant scarlet. 4 to 5 feet, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10; 5 to 6 feet, \$1 each, \$8 for 10.

var. rubra. Red-flowering Dogwood. A variety of the above, producing deep red flowers, forming, when planted near the white, a very beautiful effect. 4 to 5 feet, \$1.50; 5 to 6 feet, \$2.

Cratægus · Thorn

Cratægus oxyacantha, var. alba plena. Double White Thorn. Too well known to need description. Bears pure white, rosette-shaped flowers in great abundance. \$1.

var. coccinea flore pleno. Double Red Thorn. Bears red or deep pink flowers. \$1.

var. coccinea flore pleno Paulii. Paul's Double Scarlet Thorn. Flowers a bright carmine. The best variety of its color. \$1.



Flowers of *Liriodendron tulipifera*

Cytisus · Golden Chain

Cytisus Laburnum, var. alpinum. Scotch Laburnum. A low-growing tree, bearing bright yellow racemes. Clover-like leaves of glossy green. 50 cts.

Elm. See Ulmus

Fagus · Beech

Fagus ferruginea. American Beech. One of our finest American trees. Of very symmetrical growth, bark smooth and grayish green, foliage dark green. Rather a slow grower. 4 to 6 feet, \$1.50.

F. sylvatica, var. pendula. Weeping Beech. A unique weeping tree. The trunk is upright, but the limbs are very long and drooping. When clad in its deep green foliage this tree is very graceful. \$1.50.

var. purpurea Riversii. Rivers' Purple Beech. The handsomest purple-leaved tree in cultivation. Of symmetrical growth, it is an attractive tree for lawn planting. The foliage, when it first appears, is of a blood-red color, changing to a coppery shade as it matures. 5 to 6 feet, bushy, \$2 each, \$17.50 for 10.

Fraxinus · Ash

Fraxinus Americana. American White Ash. A valuable native tree. More exempt from insects than most other trees. 10 to 12 feet, \$1.

Ginkgo · Maidenhair Tree

Ginkgo biloba; syn., *Salisburia adiantifolia*. A remarkable tree with fern-like foliage, somewhat resembling the Maidenhair Fern—hence its name. 6 to 8 feet, 75c.

Juglans · Walnut

Juglans cinerea. Butternut. A strong, vigorous tree, producing large nuts. 4 to 5 feet, 50 cts.

J. nigra. Black Walnut. A handsome native species having rough bark. Nuts round. 6 to 7 feet, 75 cts.

Koelreuteria · Varnish Tree

Koelreuteria paniculata. Valued for its remarkably bright yellow flowers which appear in late July. Bark dark gray and rough. \$1.

Larix · Larch

Larix Europæa. European Larch. A rapid-growing, pyramidal tree, resembling, in summer, an evergreen. Bears small cones. 50 cts.

L. leptolepis. Japanese Larch. A strong, vigorous grower, having beautiful light green foliage. \$1.50.

Liriodendron

Liriodendron tulipifera. Tulip Tree, or White-wood. A large and rapid growing native tree of pyramidal growth. Its curiously-shaped, broad leaves are dark green, and its profusion of large tulip-shaped flowers of greenish yellow make it a distinct species. 6 to 8 feet, \$1.

Magnolia

This is one of our most beautiful families of flowering trees. They should be planted in rather a sheltered spot, not exposed to the cold sweep of winds in winter. They should always be transplanted in the spring, and care should be taken not to let the roots dry. However, when once in bloom they will repay for all care which has been taken of them.

Magnolia acuminata. Cucumber Tree. A native tree of symmetrical growth, producing small yellowish flowers in June. Fruit large, and when green resembling a cucumber; when ripe a brilliant red. 6 to 8 feet, \$1.



Fagus sylvatica pendula

Magnolias, continued

- M. Lennei.** Lenne's Magnolia. A very showy variety, producing large cup-shaped flowers of a deep red color. 3 to 4 feet, \$2.
- M. Soulangeana.** Soulange's Magnolia. A handsome variety with dark green leaves and large pink and white flowers. Grows to a height of 20 to 25 feet. 3 to 4 feet, \$2.
- M. speciosa.** Much like the preceding variety except that it blooms a little later. 3 to 4 feet, \$2.
- M. stellata.** Hall's Magnolia. A dwarf variety, bearing a profusion of pure white flowers in April before the leaves appear; one of the earliest-blooming shrubs, a fine variety for small grounds. 1 to 2 feet, \$1.50.
- M. tripetala.** Umbrella Tree. A medium-sized tree with very large, broad, handsome leaves 15 to 18 inches long. Large creamy-white flowers appear in June. Specimen trees, 7 to 9 feet, \$1.50.

Maple. See Acer

Morus · Mulberry

Morus alba, var. pendula. Teas' Weeping Mulberry. A very hardy ornamental, weeping tree, with abundant, deeply-lobed foliage. Forms an umbrella-shaped head, with long, slender branches drooping to the ground. 6 to 7 feet, specimens, \$2.

Populus · Poplar

- Populus monilifera.** Carolina Poplar. A rapid-growing tree of more spreading habit than other varieties of this species. Valuable for screens 9 to 12 feet, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.
- P. nigra fastigiata.** Lombardy Poplar. A tall-growing tree of upright habit, having glossy, bright green foliage. The best of the Poplars. 10 to 12 feet, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.



A young Magnolia Soulangeana



Flowers of Pyrus angustifolia

Pyrus · Flowering Apple

- Pyrus angustifolia.** Bechtel's Double-flowering Crab. One of the best of the flowering Crabs. Charming pink flowers, sweetly perfumed, resembling small roses. Tree of medium height. \$1.
- P. floribunda.** Flowering Crab. Flowers deep crimson in bud, fading to white when fully open. Small, red fruit in the fall. \$1.
- P. Parkmani.** Parkman's Crab. A variety producing beautiful double flowers on slender, drooping branches. \$1.

Pyrus sorbus · Mountain Ash

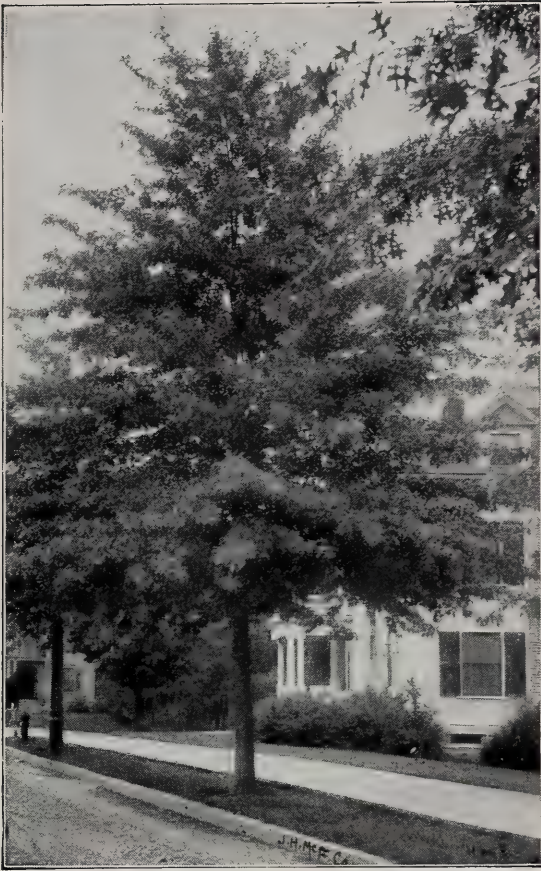
- Pyrus Americana.** American Mountain Ash. A pretty native tree of spreading growth, producing clusters of orange-red berries in the autumn. 6 to 8 feet, 50 cts.
- P. aucuparia.** European Mountain Ash. Is much like the American form but of smaller growth. Clusters of bright red berries from July until winter. 6 feet, 50 cts.

Quercus · Oak

- Quercus palustris.** Pin Oak. We consider this to be the handsomest and most valuable of the Oaks. Foliage deeply cut, of a glossy green, changing to a brilliant scarlet in the fall. 6 to 8 feet, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.
- Q. rubra.** Red Oak. A native tree, attaining a large size, with dark green foliage, changing to a bronze shade in the fall. 75 cts.

Salix · Willow

- Salix alba.** White Willow. Our native variety, thriving in moist locations. 5 to 6 feet, 50 cts.
- S. caprea, var. pendula.** Kilmarnock Willow. A weeping variety grafted on upright stems, 5 or 6 feet from the ground, giving a very graceful effect. Extra size, \$1.



Quercus palustris (see page 12)

Salix, continued

- S. elegantissima.** Thurlow Willow. A very beautiful variety introduced by us in 1895. Of upright growth, the branches have a decided droop, small pendulous branches, 15 to 20 feet in length, depending from the main limbs. A fast grower and the hardiest of the weeping Willows. \$1.
- S. pentandra.** Laurel-leaved Willow. A handsome Willow of upright growth, and brilliant, glossy foliage. Very good for seashore planting. 3 to 4 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.
- S. regalis.** Royal Willow. Of upright growth, having silvery foliage. Very attractive with other Willows. 3 to 4 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.
- S. vitellina, var. aurea.** Golden Willow. A variety with bright golden bark. Very showy in winter. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.
- var. aurea pendula.** Weeping Golden Willow. A weeping form of the above. 25 cts.
- var. Britzensis.** A unique variety with bright crimson bark. Very attractive for winter landscapes. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Syringa · Lilac

Syringa Japonica. Japan Tree Lilac. A remarkable variety of this well-known species growing in its native state as a tree 50 or 60 feet in height, young plants assuming the tree form. Produces large panicles of creamy white, odorless flowers in July. 6 to 8 feet, \$1.25.

Thorn. See *Crataegus*

Tilia · Linden

Tilia Americana. American Linden, or Basswood. A rapid-growing, native tree of spreading habit, much used for street planting. Leaves large and of a light green color. 8 to 10 feet, \$1 each, \$8.50 for 10.

Tulip Tree. See *Liriodendron*

Ulmus · Elm

Ulmus Americana. American White Elm. A variety too well known to need description. Its broad, spreading growth and drooping habit, so characteristic of New England landscapes, are magnificent. 10 to 12 feet, \$1.50 each, \$12 for 10. Large trees, \$2 to \$5.

U. scabra, var. Huntingdoni. Huntingdon's Elm. An erect, rapid-growing tree, with smooth, gray bark and dark green foliage. Large specimens, \$3 to \$5.

var. pendula. Camperdown Weeping Elm. A weeping variety grafted on an upright stem 6 or 8 feet tall, forming a spreading, umbrella-shaped tree, which, with its luxuriant foliage, makes it appear like a perfect fountain of green. Very hardy and vigorous. \$1.50 to \$3.



The original tree of *Salix elegantissima* growing in our Nurseries



The beautiful effect of a bed of hardy Azaleas

Deciduous Shrubs

We are listing under this head both flowering shrubs and those valued for their foliage. There is no class of plants which may be used for such a variety of purposes as these; no plot too large or too small to be beautified by them. An attractive display may be had throughout the summer, and even in winter the bright-colored bark of some species adds much to the landscape.

Althea. See Hibiscus

Aralia · Angelica Tree

Aralia Japonica. A very distinct tree having luxuriant foliage giving a tropical effect, and having spiny stems. Large spikes of white flowers in September. 50 cts.

Azaleas

These are among the most beautiful of our flowering shrubs. They prefer the same kind of ground as the rhododendrons, viz: a loamy soil mixed with leaf mold that will retain moisture through the hot days of summer. We wish to call especial attention to our five varieties of native Azaleas, producing such exquisite tints of pink and white, and, in the *Calendulacea*, the various shades of red and orange. We have also a good stock in larger sizes than those listed below, and would be pleased to quote to any one interested.

Azalea arborescens. Smooth Azalea. A rather slow-growing variety of symmetrical and bushy habit. Flowers pink and white, very fragrant, appearing in June. 12 to 18 inches, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10; 18 to 24 inches, \$1 each, \$8 for 10.

A. calendulacea. Flame-colored Azalea. This is the flame-colored Azalea of the South, although perfectly hardy with us here in the North. It varies in color from a deep red to a lemon-yellow, equal to any imported Ghent variety. 18 to 24 inches, 75c. each, \$6 for 10; 2 to 2½ feet, \$1 each, \$8 for 10.

Azalea nudiflora. Pinxter Flower. Blooms early in May, bearing deep pink, showy flowers in abundance. 12 to 18 inches, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10; 18 to 24 inches, \$1 each, \$8 for 10.

A. Vaseyi. Southern Azalea. The first of the Azaleas to bloom, bearing pink or apple-blossom colored flowers, quite different from any of the others. It is comparatively new in this section, but has received a cordial welcome. 18 to 24 inches, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

A. viscosa. White Swamp Honeysuckle. A variety bearing white flowers of a sweet fragrance. Blooms in June or July. 12 to 18 inches. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

A. mollis. An imported variety producing very large flowers, 3 inches across. We have some selected seedlings, 18 to 24 inches, \$1.



Berberis Thunbergii, the best hedge plant of which we know

Berberis · Barberry

The Barberries are deservedly popular. They are perfectly hardy, will grow on poor soil, and produce an abundance of foliage and fruit.

Berberis Sieboldi. A Japan variety having broader leaves than the *B. Thunbergii*, and bearing yellow flowers followed by red berries. The autumn foliage is very brilliant. 18 to 24 inches, 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

B. Thunbergii. Thunberg's Barberry. A very valuable Japanese Barberry, used more than any other variety, both for specimen plants and for hedges. Invaluable for low hedges as it forms a prickly barrier which may be pruned to any height desired. We can quote on these sizes by the hundred. 12 to 18 inches, 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10; 18 to 24 inches, 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10; 2½ to 3 feet, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

B. vulgaris. Common Barberry. Of vigorous habit, growing to a height of 5 or 6 feet. Foliage light green, flowers yellow, succeeded by bright red berries. 2 to 2½ feet, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.
var. purpurea. Purple Barberry. A variety of the above, having deep purple foliage. Valuable for hedges. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Black Alder. See *Ilex*

Calycanthus · Sweet Shrub

Calycanthus floridus. Spice Bush. A dark-green leaved bushy shrub, bearing deep chocolate-colored flowers with strong strawberry fragrance. 35 cts.

Cercis. See *Deciduous Trees*

Chionanthus · White Fringe

Chionanthus Virginica. A vigorous shrub of tall growth, having dark green leaves, and beautiful racemes of white, thread-like flowers, appearing in great profusion, succeeded by purple berries in the fall. 4 to 5 feet, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.



Deutzia Pride of Rochester

Clethra

Sweet Pepper Bush

Clethra alnifolia.

Of rapid growth, having bright, glossy green leaves, and bearing upright spikes of very fragrant white flowers. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.



Cornus

Cornel or Dogwood

Cornus mascula.

Cornelian Cherry. A tall shrub of dense growth, bearing bright yellow flowers in April, followed by large red berries in the fall. 35 cts.

C. Sibirica. A handsome variety having very brilliant red bark. Very valuable for winter decoration. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10. Extra-large plants, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

C. stolonifera, var. aurea. Has bright yellow bark. Very attractive when planted with the *Sibirica*. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10. Extra large plants, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Currant. See *Ribes*

Deutzia

This well-known family of shrubs varies in height from 18 inches to 6 feet, and are very handsome both as specimen plants and in borders.

Deutzia candidissima plena. A pure white double variety of rapid growth. 2 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

D. crenata. Has double flowers of white with the outer petals of a deep red. 3 to 4 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

var., Pride of Rochester. Resembles the above variety but has larger flowers, blossoming nearly a week earlier. 2 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

D. gracilis. A dwarf variety of bushy growth, producing long sprays of single white flowers in early June. 18 to 24 inches, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

D. Lemoinei. A hybrid of *D. gracilis* of slightly-taller growth and larger flowers. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

Diervilla · Weigela

These are very handsome shrubs of symmetrical growth and of a drooping tendency. The large, trumpet-shaped flowers, varying from white to a deep red, appear in June and July.

Diervilla amabilis. A very handsome pink variety of robust growth. 3 to 4 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.



Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora (see page 18)



Bush Honeysuckle (see page 18)

Diervilla, continued

D. candida. Pure white flowers in abundance, appearing in June and continuing throughout the summer. 2 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

D. rosea. Produces rose-colored flowers through the summer. Desirable in a collection. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

var. nana variegata. A dwarf form of the *Rosea*, having bright green leaves variegated very evenly with clear yellow. One of the most satisfactory variegated-leaved shrubs we know. 2 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

D., Eva Rathke. One of the best of the Weigelas. Hardy and vigorous, of a rather spreading growth and bearing deep red flowers throughout the summer. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

Elder. See *Sambucus*

Euonymus · Strawberry Tree

Euonymus atropurpureus. A shrub of tall growth, bearing attractive purple blossoms. Fruit of a brilliant crimson. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts.

E. Europæus. Forms a tall shrub or low tree, with smaller leaves than the above variety. Purple flowers and crimson fruit. 4 to 5 feet, 50 cts.

Forsythia · Golden Bell

Valuable for its very early flowers of bright yellow, appearing in April before the leaves, giving a touch of color to the otherwise bare landscape at this time.



Flowers of the *Hibiscus Syriacus*



Diervilla rosea

Forsythia Fortunei. Fortune's Forsythia. Of vigorous, upright growth; foliage deep, glossy green. Clear yellow flowers in abundance. 3 to 4 feet, 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10. Extra large plants, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

F. intermedia. Of rather deeper foliage and lighter colored flowers than the *Fortunei*. 3 to 4 feet, 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

F. suspensa. Weeping Forsythia. A weeping variety with long pendulous branches covered, in April, with yellow flowers. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Hamamelis · Witch Hazel

Hamamelis Virginica. Of tall growth, producing yellow flowers, in November after the leaves have ripened. 18 to 24 inches, 35 cts.

Hibiscus · Althea, or Rose of Sharon

A very handsome group of shrubs, flowering in August and September, when scarcely any other tree or shrub is in blossom.

Hibiscus Syriacus

Alba plena. Double white, with red center.

Ardens. Double; of a bluish shade.

Boule de Feu. Double red.

Cœlestis. Single purple; vigorous.

Lady Stanley. Rosy white, red center.

Meehani. Single purple with variegated foliage.

Totus albus. Single, pure white. Extra.

18 to 24 inches, 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10; larger, 35 cts. to 50 cts. each

Honeysuckle. See *Lonicera*

Our trees and plants are all true to name and free from disease and insects, they will give satisfaction if planted at the proper time and given careful treatment



Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora

Hydrangea

A well-known class of plants very valuable for massing. Flowers in large, upright spikes, appearing in August.

Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora alba. Ever-blooming Hydrangea. A wonderful new and very attractive addition to the hardy Hydrangeas. Large flat blooms, 7 or 8 inches in diameter, of creamy white. When past blooming they change to green so that they are invisible against the plant. Its long season of bloom, from early June until frost, gives it an additional value. 2 to 3 feet, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

H. paniculata grandiflora. A fine shrub bearing immense pyramidal heads of pink and white flowers in August and September. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10; extra large, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

The same in tree form, stems about three feet tall, with a branching top. 50 cts.

Ilex · Holly

Ilex verticillata. Black Alder or Deciduous Holly. Valued for its bright crimson berries, in the fall and winter. 2 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Ligustrum · Privet

A very pretty class of plants which are excellent for hedges. We do not list the California Privet as it winter-kills badly in this latitude.

Ligustrum Amurense. Amoor Privet. A variety resembling in habit of growth the California Privet but perfectly hardy. 2 feet, bushy, 25 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.



A handsome hedge of Ligustrum Amurense

Ligustrum Ibota. A very hardy Japanese Privet with dark glossy leaves. Racemes of white flowers in July, followed by shining black berries. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$12 per 100; 3 to 4 feet, 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$18 per 100.

L. media. A fine variety of bushy growth. Flowers not quite as prominent as in the Ibota. Black berries in the autumn. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Lilac. See Syringa

Lonicera · Honeysuckle

Lonicera Tatarica. Tartarian Bush Honeysuckle. A large shrub of rather drooping habit, bearing clusters of pink flowers in June. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts.

var. alba. A form of the above with fragrant white flowers. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts.

var. grandiflora rosea. Bright pink flowers more showy than the type. 2 feet, 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

Philadelphus · Syringa, or Mock Orange

Philadelphus coronarius. Mock Orange. One of the best of this familiar class of shrubs. Flowers pure white and exceedingly fragrant, are borne in clusters. 3 feet, 40 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

P. grandiflorus. Large-flowered Syringa. Bears showy large, white flowers. 3 feet, 40 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

P. Lemoinei. A hybrid variety; fragrant, yellowish white flowers borne in abundance. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

Rhodotypus · White Kerria

Rhodotypus kerrioides. An ornamental Japanese shrub, bearing single white flowers in May, succeeded by small black fruit. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts.

Rhus · Sumach

Rhus cotinus. Smoke Bush, or Purple Fringe. A very distinct shrub with round leaves turning purple in the fall. Large masses of misty purplish bloom in June. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts.

R. typhina laciniata. Cut-leaved Staghorn Sumach. A tall, vigorous grower, with graceful fronds of finely cut foliage, surmounted with upright spikes of deep crimson flowers. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.



Spiraea Anthony Waterer

Ribes · Currant

Ribes aureum. Yellow-flowering Currant. Light green foliage changing to beautiful purple tints in autumn. Showy yellow racemes of flowers in May. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

Sambucus · Elder

Large shrubs, ornamental in flower and foliage. They will sometimes winter-kill, only to shoot up 2 or 3 feet the following summer.

Sambucus nigra, var. aurea. Golden Elder. A very valuable golden-leaved variety. When planted in open sunshine foliage is of a bright color. 18 to 24 inches, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

var. laciniata. Cut-leaved Elder. Having beautifully cut dark green foliage, it is one of the finest of the cut-leaved shrubs. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

Spiraea · Meadowsweet

These are beautiful flowering shrubs, all rather low-growing, always liked for their graceful habit.

Spiraea arguta. Pure white flowers borne in profusion very early in the spring. 35 cts.

S. Bumalda. Of dwarf, bushy growth, bearing rose-colored flowers all summer. 35 cts.

var. Anthony Waterer. An improved form of the Bumalda, bearing flat heads of deep red flowers throughout the summer. Of dwarf habit. 12 inches, 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

S. callosa, var. alba. Is of the same habit as the above, but with white flowers borne all summer. 12 inches, 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

S. opulifolia, var. aurea. Golden Spirea. Golden yellow foliage, and flat heads of white flowers. 2 feet, 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

S. prunifolia flore pleno. Bridal Wreath. Small shining leaves, white, rosette-shaped flowers appearing in May. 35 cts.

S. Thunbergii. Thunberg's Spirea. Of dwarf and very graceful habit, narrow, light green leaves borne on slender, drooping branches. White

Spiraea Thunbergii, continued

flowers early in May. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

S. Van Houttei. Van Houtte's Spirea. This is the finest of the Spireas. Flowers pure white, borne in clusters so closely that the long drooping branches appear like streamers of white. Blooms the last of May. 3 to 4 feet, 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10; 4 to 5 feet, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.



Detail of flowers of the fragrant Philadelphus coronarius



Spirea Van Houttei in May with its wealth of bloom

Symphoricarpos · Waxberry

Symphoricarpos racemosus. Snowberry. Is of bushy form producing pink flowers in summer, and large, white berries in the fall. Of the easiest culture, thriving in full sun, and stands more shade than any other shrub we know. 2 feet, 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

S. vulgaris. Indian Currant. A low-growing shrub of graceful habit, having clusters of red berries which last through the winter. 18 to 24 inches, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.



Syringa, Charles X

Syringa · Lilac

These well-known shrubs are indispensable where a collection of blooming plants is desired. The hybrid forms are especially beautiful.

Syringa ligustrina Pekinensis. Chinese Lilac. Foliage shining green, flowers creamy white. Blooms late. 50 cts.

S. Persica. Persian Lilac. A rather dwarf variety, bearing light purple flowers. 2 to 2½ feet, 50 cts.

var. alba. White Persian Lilac. A white form of the above. 2 to 2½ feet, 50 cts.

S. Rothomagensis. A variety having reddish flowers. 3 feet, 75 cts.

S. villosa. A very handsome Japan variety, leaves large and thick, pink when in bud, the flowers fading to white. Extra. 3 feet. 75 cts.

S. vulgaris. Common Lilac. The familiar variety with light purple flowers. 2 to 3 feet. 35 cts. each \$2.50 for 10.

var. alba. Common White Lilac. A white form of the above. Very fragrant. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

Hybrid Varieties

Belle de Nancy. Pink with white center.

Charles X. Dark reddish purple.

Emile Lemoine. Double, rosy lilac.

Frau Bertha Damman. Produces large panicles of white.

La Tour d'Auvergne. Double flowers of deep violet.

Ludwig Spæth. One of the best. Large, dark purple-red flowers.

Madame Lemoine. A fine double white variety.

Madame Casimir Perier. Double, creamy white.

Marie Legraye. A dwarf grower. The best single white.

President Grevy. A beautiful blue. Both the panicle and the individual flower are exceptionally large.

Rubra de Marley. Purplish red, free flowering. 2 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; 3 feet, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10; extra specimens, \$1 to \$3



Viburnum plicatum with its round clusters of pure white flowers

Tamarix · Tamarisk

Tamarix Africana. Very graceful, light, feathery foliage of bright green with upright spikes of pink. Blooms in May. Very ornamental even when not in bloom. 3 feet, 35 cts.

Viburnum · Arrow-wood

Viburnum acerifolium. Maple-leaved Viburnum. Bears flat heads of white flowers in May, with black berries in the Autumn. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

V. opulus. Tree Cranberry. A tall-growing shrub

Viburnum opulus, continued

of bushy habit, flowers white, fruit red, hanging in clusters. 3 feet, 35 cts.; 4 feet, 50 cts.

V. plicatum. Japan Snowball. One of our most valuable flowering shrubs. Foliage large and of a deep green color, flowers in round clusters, resembling balls of snow. 3 feet, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10. Extra large plants, \$1 each, \$8 for 10.

V. tomentosum. The single form of the above variety. White flowers in clusters. Very beautiful foliage in the fall. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10; extra large, \$1 each, \$8 for 10.

Weigela. See *Diervilla*

White Fringe. See *Chionanthus*

Vines and Climbers

Actinidia

Actinidia arguta. A Japanese plant of robust growth bearing flowers of white with purple center. Fruit edible and of a fine flavor. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Ampelopsis · Woodbine

Ampelopsis quinquefolia. Virginia Creeper. A native vine of sturdy growth and graceful habit. Foliage dark green turning to a brilliant crimson in the fall. Bears blue berries in clusters. 25c. each, \$2 for 10.
var. Engelmanni. A form of the above that will cling to stonework like an ivy. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

A. Veitchii. Boston Ivy. Clings closely to any surface; the leaves present a sheet of green in the summer, changing to beautiful hues in the autumn. A slight winter protection should be given the plants until they are established. 35c. each, \$2.50 for 10.



Ampelopsis Veitchii



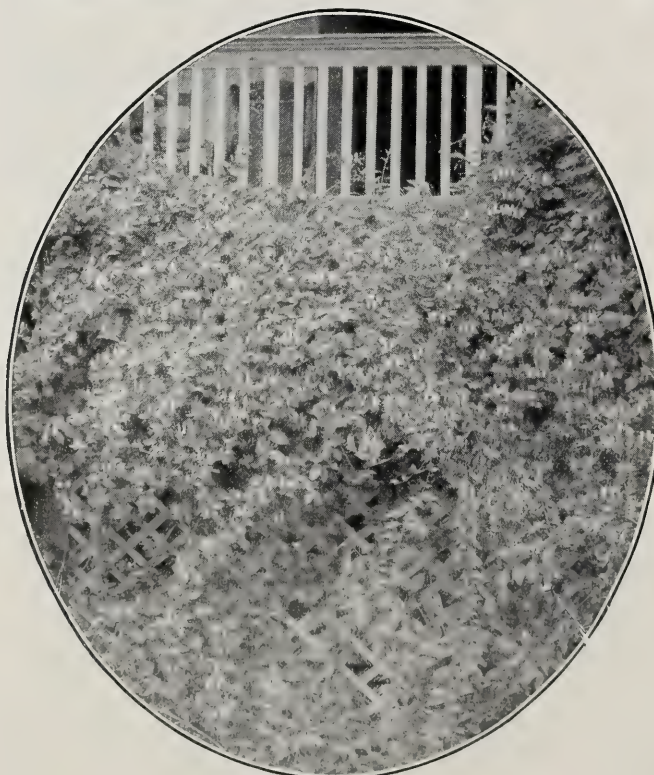
The graceful *Clematis paniculata* showing its luxuriant growth

Aristolochia

Aristolochia sipho. Dutchman's Pipe. A vine of rapid growth, having immense leaves of light green, and interesting pipe-shaped flowers of yellowish brown. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

Clematis

Clematis paniculata. A remarkably fast-growing vine from Japan; it will grow 20 or 30 feet in a season and should be cut back to the ground every year. It has fine dark foliage, and is covered with a great profusion of very fragrant white flowers in August. One of the most beautiful of hardy vines. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.



Lonicera Halliana

Celastrus • Bittersweet

Celastrus scandens. Roxbury Wax-Work. A well-known native vine, with glossy green foliage, yellow flowers, and crimson fruit lasting through the winter. 35 cts.

Euonymus. See Broad-leaved Evergreens

Lonicera • Honeysuckle

Lonicera Belgica. Monthly Fragrant Honeysuckle. Red and yellow flowers all summer. Very fragrant. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

L. brachypoda, var. aurea reticulata. Gold-veined Honeysuckle. A very pretty variety, having dark green leaves veined with yellow. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

var. Halliana. Hall's Honeysuckle. A variety with dark green leaves, a partial evergreen. Fragrant flowers of yellow and white, appearing all summer. A strong grower and constant bloomer. 35 cts.

L. flava. Yellow Trumpet Honeysuckle. A pretty variety having yellow trumpet-shaped flowers. A choice but scarce species. 35 cts.

L. sempervirens. Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle. Similar to the above, except that it has scarlet flowers. 35 cts.

Tecoma • Trumpet Vine

Tecoma radicans. A splendid climbing vine, with very dark green foliage with large red trumpet-shaped flowers in July and August. 35c. each, \$2.50 for 10.

var. grandiflora. A form of the above having very large flowers of a deep, buff color. Useful for covering unsightly places and for rockwork. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

Wistaria

Wistaria Sinensis. Chinese Wistaria. A very rapid-growing variety attaining a large size, bearing pendulous racemes of pale blue flowers, blooms profusely. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

var. alba. A form of the above with pure white flowers. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.



Roses

We do not carry a long list of varieties but have endeavored to select from the many, those which are hardy and of clear distinct colors.

Climbing and Rambler Roses

Baltimore Belle. A strong grower producing pale bluish flowers nearly white.

Crimson Rambler. One of the best-known roses. Perfectly hardy and of very vigorous growth; flowers of bright crimson appearing in clusters.

Dorothy Perkins. A strong grower with beautiful, double, shell-pink flowers in great profusion.

Lady Gay. A handsome new introduction, a seedling of the Crimson Rambler. Buds of clear deep pink fading to white when fully opened, making a very attractive display. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Philadelphia Rambler. An improvement on the Crimson Rambler, of much the same habit. Flowers of bright crimson holding their color better than the older variety. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Setigera. Prairie Rose. A very handsome robust variety having glossy green leaves and large single flowers of a bright rose color. Very satisfactory where a strong growing vine is desired.

Wichuraiana. Memorial Rose. A very pretty type with pure white, fragrant flowers. Valuable for its spreading habit of growth carpeting the ground with its deep green foliage.

White Rambler. Thalia. Bears fragrant double white flowers in clusters.

Yellow Rambler. Aglaia. Very pretty double flowers of a light yellow color, borne in clusters.

35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, except where noted

Hybrid Perpetual Roses

This well-known and universally admired class of Roses are hardy, and bloom in June, and usually again in the autumn.

Alfred Colomb. A full, double variety of carmine crimson. Fragrant.

Anne de Diesbach. Bright crimson. Very hardy.

Blanche Moreau. A moss variety. Flowers pure white, buds especially full and handsome. Vigorous.

Crested Moss. Deep pink buds surrounded by delicate mossy fringe.

Frau Karl Druschki. A grand variety, the best white. Buds and flowers exceptionally large and of a pure white color.

General Jacqueminot. Probably the most popular crimson. Brilliant dark crimson, a very showy variety.



The sturdy but graceful Crimson Rambler Rose



Frau Karl Druschki Roses (see page 23)

Hybrid Perpetual Roses, continued

Madame Plantier. A very vigorous, tall grower, with pure white flowers in abundance, the clusters fairly covering the plant.

Margaret Dickson. Produces finely formed flowers of pure white, with slightly flushed center. Of fine form and substance.

Madame Gabriel Luizet. Bears very distinct pink, cup-shaped flowers. Extra.

Persian Yellow. The old-fashioned yellow rose of our grandmothers' gardens. Not large, but of a showy yellow with a slightly darker center.

Soleil d'Or. A very handsome large flowering rose of brilliant orange-yellow, with deeper tints. The expanded flower is full, large and globular.

Ulrich Brunner. Brilliant cherry-red; of fine form and vigorous growth.

35 cts. each, \$3 for 10

Rugosa

A Japanese Rose of much merit. Bushy habit, attaining a height of 5 or 6 feet, with deep, glossy green foliage. The flowers are 3 inches across, produced in terminal clusters of 10 to 20 flowers, and bloom all season, succeeded by large fruits. Very ornamental for massing.

Rosa rugosa. Of very hardy and robust growth, bearing single red flowers all summer. Large, round fruit of bright scarlet. 12 to 18 inches, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100; 18 to 24 inches, 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

var. alba. A form of the above, handsome and vigorous with pure white, single flowers. 12 to 18 inches, 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Herbaceous Plants

We have, for many years, made a specialty of a few families of herbaceous plants, endeavoring to have the very best which we could get in the world. These, which we have listed, give a succession of bloom from the earliest of the German Iris in May to the Phlox, still beautiful at frost. We have an especially fine stock of Peonies of more than one hundred thousand plants in over four hundred varieties. This collection embraces the choicest varieties from England and France as well as this country, and when in bloom in June, presents a magnificent spectacle. We invite all who can to come and see our herbaceous plants when in bloom, with their masses of varied color.

We issue a special catalogue of these plants which we shall be glad to send to any one asking for it.

Delphinium • Larkspur

A very showy group of perennials, having tall, erect spikes of flowers, varying from the softest blue to the deepest violet. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Delphinium Chinense. Very graceful spikes of light blue flowers, blooming from July to September.

var. alba. Similar to the above, except that it bears pure white flowers.

D. elatum. Dark blue flowers in handsome spikes, continuing from June to September.

D. formosum. Very dark violet-blue with white eye. Not quite so tall as the other varieties.

Seedlings. A fine collection of unnamed seedlings of varying shades. Very effective when planted in groups.

Iris Germanica • German Iris

This, one of the best of the old-fashioned flowers, is becoming very popular of late. With the introduction of the newer varieties it is worthy of a place in every garden and is exceedingly pretty for cut-flowers in the house. It is perfectly hardy anywhere,

will adapt itself to any situation and requires very little, if any, covering in the winter. The different varieties bloom for several weeks in May and June, just before the Peonies are at their best. It should be transplanted in summer or early autumn or in the spring. Do not use manure around the roots and plant in shallow holes, barely covering the bulbs or root stalks with soil.

In the following descriptions S. signifies the standards or erect petals and F. the falls or drooping petals.

Series A

15 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$6 per 100 for a variety

Duc de Nemours. Height, 24 inches. S., white; F., white, striped reddish violet.

Edith. Height, 30 inches. S., white; F., clear, deep lavender; flowers in abundance; very desirable for a border.

Fieberi. Height, 8 to 9 inches. Rich violet-blue.

Goliath. Height, 24 inches. S., lavender; F., white, reticulated purple; good bloomer.

John Bright. Height, 18 inches. Reddish violet.

Khediye. Height, 30 inches. Beautiful pure lavender with orange crest; extra.



A bed of our *Iris Germanica*, one year old, in our Nurseries. This illustrates the size we retail

IRIS GERMANICA, continued

- Kitty Kingsbury.** Height, 24 inches. S., pale blue; F., royal purple, reticulated white.
- Lutescens var. Statellæ.** Height, 9 inches. S., white; F., pale primrose.
- Marieba.** Height, 24 inches. S., copper, clouded red; F., red-violet; very pretty.
- Miss C. M. Owen.** Height, 9 inches. White, flaked blue.
- Miss Maggie.** Height, 24 inches. Soft pinkish lavender; extra.
- Nationale.** Height, 24 inches. S., violet; F., rich dark purple.
- Pumila.** Height, 4 to 5 inches. Beautiful sky-blue; earliest of all, blooming with the crocus.
- Sibirica Orientalis.** Height, 42 inches; deep blue, having a charming effect when in the bud form. Blooms a little later than the German Iris.
- Van Geertii.** Height, 24 inches. S., clouded lavender; F., dark violet, reticulated white, orange crest.
- Virgile.** Height, 18 to 24 inches. S., bronze; F., purple; very floriferous.

Series B

- 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$10 per 100, except as noted
- Alba variegata.** Height, 30 inches. S. and F., pure, clear white, with orange crest on fall.
- Aurea variegata.** Height, 24 inches. 35 cts. each, \$3 per doz. S. and F., rich orange yellow.
- Cypriana Superba.** Height 18 inches. S. and F., fine royal purple; large flower.
- Dr. Bernice.** Height, 30 inches. S., coppery bronze; F., rich velvety plum; extra.
- Flavescens.** Height, 30 inches. S. and F., a delicate shade of soft yellow; prolific bloomer. Very good for borders.
- Florentina.** Height, 18 to 24 inches. White, very early and vigorous. Valuable cut flowers.

- Gracchus.** Height, 18 inches. 35 cts. each, \$3 per doz. S., clear yellow; F., maroon-red, reticulated white.
- Hector.** Height, 30 inches. 35 cts. each, \$3 per doz. S., soft clouded yellow; F., rich violet-red; very showy.
- Her Majesty.** Height, 24 inches. 35 cts. each, \$3 per doz. S., old rose; F., white, striped rosy lilac. Very large flower.
- Jacquiniiana.** Height, 36 inches. S., bright coppery crimson; F., rich dark maroon.
- Kharput.** Height, 24 inches. Very large; rich royal purple; extra.
- Madame Chereau.** Height, 3 to 6 feet. Pure white edges beautifully penciled azure; superb.
- Madame Pacquette.** Height, 30 inches. S. and F., bright rosy claret; late.
- Mrs. H. Darwin.** Height, 24 inches. 35 cts. each, \$3 per doz. White; F., slightly reticulated violet at base; extra.
- Pallida Dalmatica.** Height, 3 to 4 feet. 35 cts. each; \$3 per doz. The best of all; fine pure lavender; foliage broad and very ornamental when flower is out of bloom. The true variety is very scarce.
- Queen of May.** Height, 30 to 36 inches. Delicate old rose; early.
- Snow Queen (Sibirica).** Height, 42 inches. 35 cts. each, \$3 per doz. Pure white. This is a variety of the Siberian Iris which is very scarce. It blooms a little later than the German Iris.

Iris Kämpferi · Japan Iris

We have one of the finest collections of Japanese Iris in the country, and we have a few of each the following to offer. They may be transplanted in spring or fall; but if in the fall it should be early, so that the roots may become well-established before winter. Iris does best in damp—not wet—ground,



A field of Peonies growing in our Nurseries

Iris Kämpferi, continued

but will grow well in any good garden soil. They bloom for several weeks and the beautiful orchid-like flowers are not surpassed by any of their season. They are at their best in July.

As they are not as hardy as the German Iris, it is better to cover them every winter. Many of our plants were divided and reset last spring, hence they will not have large roots, although they will be large enough to have flowers next year.

Some of the varieties have been renamed in this country, but the names of the new Japanese sorts are so cumbersome that we have omitted them from our list, and have designated them merely by their numbers. We can give the name to each number if customers so desire it.

Series A

The following are all well-tested, good varieties:

15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz, \$10 per 100 for a variety
Commodore Perry. Very dark violet-red; medium-sized flower, double.

Harlequin. Whitish lavender; large.

No. 11. Dark velvety blue.

No. 17. Violet-blue; striped white and yellow; large.

No. 21. Velvety blue; double, vigorous.

No. 32. Deep violet-blue; strong.

No. 47. White; early.

No. 50. Red, striped white; vigorous.

Series B

The following are among the best in the country; all are thoroughly tested:

25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Tokio. Light blue, striped white; large.

Yokohama. Light blue, tinted red; large, double flowers; a strong grower.

No. 9. Red, striped white; large flowers; vigorous and very floriferous.

No. 15. Grayish white, striped red; double; vigorous.

No. 16. Deep blue; double; vigorous and floriferous.

No. 24. Dark red-violet; large and fine.

No. 28. Pure white; double, large.

No. 31. Grayish white with red stripes; fine.

No. 39. Rich red, striped white; large.

No. 42. Pure white, center yellow; semi-double; large flowers in abundance.

Peonies

We cannot speak too highly of this class of flowers. Beginning to blossom in the latter part of May, a collection will give a continuation of bloom through June. Exquisitely colored flowers, ranging from deep crimson to pure white, many very fragrant, are like large roses. Add to this their hardiness and vigor, growing and blooming every year, whether under cultivation or in neglect, and their immunity from almost all insects and diseases, and we have well nigh perfect flowers. Their popularity is well deserved.

European, or May-flowering Peonies

These are the first to bloom, appearing about the third week in May. Double, except where noted.

50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Arietina Baxteri. Single; deep rose.

Decora Elatior. Single, rich crimson, with golden stamens.

Officinalis alba plena. Pink, changing to pure white.

O. rosea plena. Rich rose; a free bloomer. Extra.

O. rubra plena. Brilliant, deep crimson. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

O. tenuifolia flore pleno. Blossoms very brilliant crimson, almost scarlet, nestling amongst feathery green foliage. Rather dwarf.

Peregina compacta. Crimson; dwarf bushy plant.



The orchid-like flowers of *Iris Kaempferi* (see page 25)



Festiva maxima, the best white Peony

Chinese Peonies

These Chinese varieties are supposed to have developed from a single white Peony called *Albiflora*. As the latter was more highly cultivated, the seeds produced more and more nearly double types until we have the large full blooms of the present day. The following are fine varieties and will make an excellent collection.

50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

- Achille.** Delicate flesh color; very fresh coloring.
- Abotis.** Flesh, sulphur center; anemone-flowered.
- Alexandre Dumas.** Bright rose interlaced with cream; large flower; free bloomer.
- Dorchester** (Richardson). A beautiful soft pink or cream-color tinted pink; fine form; rather dwarf.
- Duc de Wellington.** Soft creamy white; fine shape.
- Edouard Andre.** Glossy crimson maroon; stamens golden yellow.
- Festiva Maxima.** Always popular and one of the best, although not new; pure white; center petals splashed carmine; large.
- Golden Harvest.** Rose guard petals, yellow petals, tufted pink center.
- Madame Coste.** Flesh pink; center petals white. tinted flesh; very early.
- Madame Ducl.** Large globular bloom; pink with a silvery white reflex.
- Pearl.** White, shading to rose, flesh or pink; fine form and flower.
- Plutarch.** Deep crimson; stamens golden yellow; large and showy.

The following are all first-class varieties in every respect and include some of the choicest in our collection

\$1 each, \$10 per doz.

Bridesmaid. Listed by Kelway as a single variety, with us it has become semi-double. Flower white of delicate flesh, of the most exquisite form and beauty. Very robust and floriferous.

Etta. Strong plant with stiff stem; flowers large, bright pink; very late; extra.

Felix Crousse. Large claret-red flower with ruby red center; globular shape; full; late midseason.

Grandiflora (Richardson). Large, well-shaped flower, silvery pink; fragrant; very late; extra.

La Tulipe. Large oval flower; white laced crimson; late; extra fine.

Madame Crousse. Pure white; large and very beautiful flower.

Madame Emile Galle. Clear shell-pink, of medium size and fine shape; late.

Marquise de Lory. An old variety, but still one of the best; light flesh, stamens golden yellow; one of the most deliciously fragrant of peonies, reminding one of the water-lily.

Modeste Guerin. Bright carmine; large globular bloom; vigorous and floriferous.

Monsieur Dupont. Pure white with central petals striped carmine; a well-formed lasting flower; rather late; very popular.

Pottsii Alba. Very large flower; deep flesh, center lighter; tall grower and free bloomer.

Thurlo's Double Red. Winey-red, of a shade not often found in a peony; large and of fine form; blooms in clusters.

Phlox

We have for years been trying to get a collection of the most hardy and desirable varieties for this climate. Many of the new imported ones promise well for a year or two, then mildew and go back into the ground. These we offer are all clean, distinct colors and cannot fail to give satisfaction. We have gone over them all carefully and think they are free from mixtures.



Perennial Phlox with its mass of bloom throughout the summer



A single truss of Phlox showing detail of flowers

Phlox, continued

By a selection of varieties Phlox may be had in bloom from the first of July until the middle of September, or, by nipping back the plants early in the season, it is possible to keep them in flower through September. If customers desire it we will select the varieties for them.

Phlox and Iris do much better if planted in the autumn—from the middle of September till the middle of October—or *early* in the spring. Peonies, Iris, and Phlox may very well be packed and shipped together, preferably in September or early October.

Some varieties of Phlox attain a height of four feet or even more; others about three feet, while some rarely get above two feet. For the benefit of our customers who desire to plant the Phlox in borders or beds, with the tall varieties in the rear and the dwarf ones in front, we have indicated the height of each kind as "tall," "medium," or "dwarf."

Phlox will adapt itself to almost any soil or situa-

tion; it will even flourish for years in grass with no care or protection, but of course will do much better in a nice mellow soil, with good cultivation. Although they are seldom injured by being unprotected, it may be safer, especially for newly set plants, to give them a slight covering in winter.

We have selected twelve varieties which we would recommend for general cultivation in this country, feeling sure that they will give good satisfaction. They are all clean, healthy plants and bright colored flowers.

Price, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. (one of each if desired); \$9 per 100 for a general assortment

Candeur. Dwarf; pure white flowers in a large truss; very fine.

Eclaireur. Medium; deep carmine-rose, center lighter; a very early and continuous bloomer and large flower.

Huxley. Dwarf; clear white, bordered with lilac, which gives it a variegated look; quite unique.

Le Feu de Monde. Tall; brilliant crimson or flame color; similar to Madame Meuret, but one or two weeks later.

Le Pole Nord. Very tall; medium-sized flower, white with a large crimson eye; one of the best tall late blooming varieties; clean and vigorous.

Le Soleil. Medium; beautiful soft rose, shaded pink; one of the best Phlox in our collection; blooms constantly and abundantly throughout July, August, and September.

Madame Meuret. Tall; flame color, changing to rich salmon; center deep carmine; one of the best varieties and always satisfactory. We have had this Phlox for over twenty-five years. Not subject to mildew or any other disease.

Madame Pape-Carpentier. Medium; large, pure white waxy flowers, borne in large trusses; very fine; extra.

Miss Lingard. Tall; white with very small red eye; early flowering and blooms continuously throughout the season; dark green, glossy foliage.

Richard Wallace. Tall; white with violet-red center; a good old sort, always clean and fresh.

Saison's Lierval. Tall; large white flowers with deep rose eye; vigorous and floriferous. Not surpassed by any of its color today, although imported from Belgium over twenty years ago.

Stella's Choice. Very tall; pure white, vigorous, and a free bloomer; very late and valuable for cut-flowers.



A planting of Hardy Perennials



Fruit Department

Although we have heard so much of the excellence of western fruit and see it on every fruit stand, yet experts tell us that we can raise fruit, especially apples, equal to the western grown in size, and of much better flavor. Since this is true how far superior to that which we can buy is the fruit raised in home gardens and left to ripen on the trees. The pleasure of going out into one's own garden and eating ripe and luscious fruit freshly picked is an experience necessary to be known to be appreciated.

We have listed below only those varieties which have been tested and can be recommended.

Apples

Strong, clean stock, 5 to 6 feet, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.
In some varieties we have some extra large trees at 75 cts. each

Summer Apples

Early Harvest. Pale yellow; tender with a mild flavor.

Red Astrachan. Large, deep crimson, juicy, rather acid.

Williams' Favorite. A large handsome red variety.

Autumn Apples

Fameuse, or Snow. Deep crimson, fine flavor.

Gravenstein. Very large, striped; of a subacid flavor.

Wealthy. Fruit nearly covered with red, white flesh, of a fine flavor.

Winter Apples

Baldwin. Large, bright red, crisp and juicy. One of the very best for New England.

Hubbardston. Striped yellow and red; subacid; of good eating quality.

McIntosh Red. Handsome bright red, of excellent quality.

Rhode Island Greening. Large, yellowish green; subacid; excellent both for dessert and cooking.

Roxbury Russett. Medium size, crisp and of good flavor; of excellent keeping quality.

Dwarf Apples

These are grafted on the roots of a dwarf stock, and forms bushy heads bearing fruit much earlier than the standard forms. Fine for a garden.

We carry the following varieties, which we offer at 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10:

Early Harvest, Golden Sweet, Gravenstein, Red Astrachan, Sweet Bough.

Crab Apples

Hyslop. Deep crimson; very showy.

Transcendent. Large, bright red and yellow.

Yellow Siberian. Clear, golden yellow.

Pears

3-year-old, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10; 2-year-old, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10

Bartlett. Very large; yellow with a red cheek; juicy and of a fine flavor. Ripening in September.

Beurre Bosc. Russet-colored, of exceptionally fine quality; rich and highly flavored. Ripening September to October. Very scarce. \$1 each.

Beurre d'Anjou. Large and handsome with smooth, rich flavor. Ripening December.

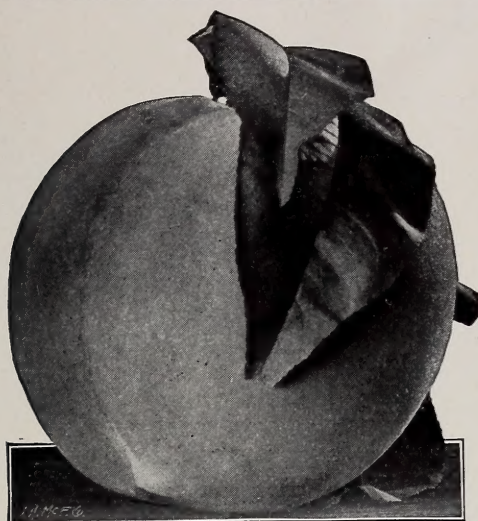
Clapp's Favorite. Large; yellow, flushed red; juicy and melting. Ripening August.

Lawrence. Golden yellow; tree an abundant bearer. Ripening December.

Sheldon. Russet, flushed with red; of fine quality. A valuable Pear. Ripening October.

Seckel. Rather small but of very fine flavor, sweet and juicy. Ripening September and October.

Worden Seckel. Similar to the preceding variety, but of more vigorous growth.



Mountain Rose Peach

Dwarf Pears

Worked on quince stock. Bear very early. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10

Beurre d'Anjou. Large and of a greenish yellow color, smooth rich flavor. Ripening December.

Duchesse d'Angouleme. Exceptionally large and one of the best for dwarf stock. Ripening October.

Louise Bonne de Jersey. An excellent Pear; yellow with a crimson cheek. Does well as a dwarf. Ripening September.

Seckel. Of medium size; russet-yellow, flushed red. Very sweet and juicy. Ripening September and October.

Cherries

5 to 7 feet, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10

Black Tartarian. Vigorous growth; fruit large, purplish black.

Governor Wood. Clear light red; tender and delicious.

Windsor. Fruit large and handsome; dull red.

Japan Plums

5 to 6 feet, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10

Abundance. Amber, becoming red; flesh yellow, very sweet and juicy. One of the best.

Burbank. Large fruit of a cherry-red color; very agreeable flavor.

October Purple. Purplish red; ripens about the middle of September.

Red June. A purplish red plum of good quality; early.

Yellow Japan. Yellow, nearly overspread with cherry; flesh yellow, juicy.

Peaches

25 cts. each, \$2 for 10

Carmen. Pale yellow with a deep red cheek; white flesh. New and very desirable.

Champion. White with a crimson cheek; white flesh; early.

Crawford's Early. Large yellow with a deep crimson cheek. Flesh yellow and juicy.

Elberta. Very large and handsome; flesh yellow. A very profitable variety for commercial orchards.

Fitzgerald. A very hardy variety resembling Crawford's Early. Very productive.

Mountain Rose. White and red; white flesh, juicy. Early.

Old Mixon. Greenish and red; white flesh. One of the very best.

Stump the World. Large white with bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy.

Quince

3 to 4 feet, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10

Orange. Large fruit of a bright orange color. The best for this climate.

Grapes

Strong plants, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10

Campbell's Early. Black with a slight bloom. Productive and vigorous.

Concord. Bears fine bunches of fine large fruit. One of the most popular varieties.

Green Mountain. A white variety of excellent quality. Early and vigorous.

Moore's Diamond. Large white fruit; very juicy.

Moore's Early. Both bunch and berry very large; black with a heavy blue bloom.

Worden. Much like the Concord but a week or ten days earlier. One of the best varieties for New England.

Blackberries

15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$5 per 100

Agawam. Of medium size; black; very sweet and juicy. One of the best for home use.

Eldorado. Large, jet-black fruit; sweet melting flavor.

Erie. Fruit large and of fine flavor. Early.

Raspberries

15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$5 per 100

Columbian. Fruit very large; dark red, bordering on purple.

Cuthbert. Hardy and productive. Fruit deep red and of good quality. One of the best and always satisfactory.

Currants

Strong plants, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10

Cherry. Short bunches of large, deep red fruit. Of sturdy growth.

Fay's Prolific. Fruit very large and of a bright red color. Exceptionally productive.

Versaillaise. Bears long bunches of fruit of fine quality.

White Grape. Yellowish white berries, borne in large clusters. Of a mild, subacid flavor.

Gooseberries

Downing. Whitish green, of large size and fine quality. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

Houghton. A very prolific bearer of medium size; pale red. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

Industry. An excellent variety, free from mildew. Fine, dark red fruit in abundance. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Asparagus

Conover's Colossal. Tender and of a good quality. A rapid grower. 25 cts. for 10, \$1.50 per 100.

Rhubarb

Linnæus. A very fine variety, producing tender stalks of the best quality. 20 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10.

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Bridal Wreath	19	Laburnum, Scotch	11	Sweet Pepper Bush	15
Butternut	11	Larch	11	Sweet Shrub	15
Calycanthus	15	Larix	11	Symphoricarpos	20
Castanea	10	Larkspur	24	Syringa	13, 18, 20
Cedar, Red	4	Laurel	7, 8	Tamarisk	21
Celastrus	22	Leucothœ	7	Tamarix	21
Cercis	10	Ligustrum	18	Taxus	6
Cherries	31	Lilac	13, 20	Tecoma	22
Chestnut	10	Linden	13	Thorn	10
Chionanthus	15	Liriodendron	11	Thuya	6
Cladrastis	10	Lonicera	18, 22	Tilia	13
Clematis	22	Magnolia	11, 12	Trees, Deciduous	8-13
Clethra	15	Maidenhair Tree	11	Trumpet Vine	22
Cornus	10, 15	Maple	8, 9	Tsuga	6
Crab-Apple, Flowering	12	Meadowsweet	19	Tulip Tree	11
Crab-Apple	30	Mock Orange	18	Ulmus	13
Crategus	10	Morus	12	Umbrella Tree	12
Cucumber Tree	11	Mulberry	12	Varnish Tree	11
Currant, Flowering	19, 31	Oak	12	Viburnum	21
Cytisus	11	Peaches	31	Vines and Climbers	21, 22
Delphinium	24	Pears	30, 31	Virgilia	10
Deutzia	15	Peonies	26-28	Virginia Creeper	21
Diervilla	15-17	Philadelphus	18	Walnut	11
Dogwood	10, 15	Phlox	28, 29	Waxberry	20
Dutchman's Pipe	22	Picea	4	Weigela	15-17
Elder	19	Pine	4	White-wood	11
Elm	13	Pinus	4	Willow	12, 13
Euonymus	7, 17	Pinxter Flower	14	Wistaria	22
Evergreens, Broad-leaved	7, 8	Plums	31	Witch Hazel	17
Evergreens, Coniferous	3-6	Poplar	12	Woodbine	21
Fagus	11	Populus	12	Yellow-wood	10
Fir	3	Privet	18	Yew	6
Forsythia	17	Pseudotsuga	6	Yucca	8



An attractive hedge of Hemlock, with Boston Ivy on the wall (see pages 6 and 21)



Masses of pure white bloom of Phlox, Mme. Papé-Carpentier (see page 29)



A planting of Evergreens in winter

T. C. THURLOW'S SONS, Inc.
WEST NEWBURY, MASS.



Evergreens are ornamental in summer as well as winter